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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/807,143	04/06/2001	Kenichi Mitsui	33483	3204

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EXAMINER

ENG, GEORGE

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2643

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/807,143	<b>Applicant(s)</b> MITSUI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> George Eng	<b>Art Unit</b> 2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. This Office action is response to the amendment filed 8/10/2004.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-5 and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irube et al. (US PAT. 6,377,818 hereinafter Irube) in view of Charlier (US PAT. 6,334,063 hereinafter Charlier) and Harries (US PAT. 5,438,436).

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Regarding claim 1, Irube discloses a video telephone apparatus as shown in figure 1 comprising image pick-up means (4) for picking up an image of an object and generating a transmit picture signal according to the image of the object (col. 5 line 64 through col. 6 line 6), communication means (17) for transmitting and receiving the transmit picture signal and a receive picture signal (col. 4 lines 33-51), display means (14) for displaying video information based on the receive picture signal received from the communication means (col. 4 lines 16-25). Irube differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching detecting means for detecting an orientation of the video telephone apparatus and rotating means for rotating the orientation of the image the received picture signal based on the detected orientation of the video telephone apparatus and independent of the orientation of a distant party video telephone apparatus. However, Charlier teaches an electronic device, i.e., a telephone apparatus, having a virtual image display, and a gravity switch (610, figure 6), read as detector means, for detecting the orientation of the electronic device (col. 3 lines 63-65) and a microprocessor (620, figure 6), read as rotating means, for rotating the orientation of an image based on the detected orientation of the electronic device, which is independent of the orientation of a distant party video telephone apparatus (col. 3 line 65 through col. 4 line 27 and col. 5 lines 45-59), in order to provide an auto-positioning virtual image display in which the image controls operate in relation to the changing orientation of the image. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Irube in having detecting means for detecting the orientation of the video telephone apparatus and rotating means for rotating the orientation of the image of the transmit picture signal and the receive picture signal based on the detected orientation of the video telephone apparatus and independent of the

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orientation of a distant party video telephone apparatus, as per teaching of Charlier, in order to provide an auto-positioning virtual image display in which the image controls operate in relation to the changing orientation of the image, thereby makes user friendly. Furthermore, neither Irube nor Charlier teaches the rotating means for rotating the orientation of an image of the transmit picture signal based on the detected orientation. However, Harris teaches a microprocessor for rotating an orientation of an image based in a detected orientation prior transmission in order to re-orient the image in the proper and usual orientation before transmission (col. 4 lines 21-26 and col. 19 line 29 through col. 20 line 68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Irube and Charlier in having teaches the rotating means for rotating the orientation of an image of the transmit picture signal based on the detected orientation, as per teaching of Harris, because it re-orientes the image in the proper and usual orientation before transmission.

Regarding claims 2-3, Irube discloses the detector means for detecting the orientation of the portable communication terminal apparatus having image pick-up direction detector means and display direction detector means for detecting the vertical direction of the display means (col. 22 lines 4-26).

Regarding claims 4-5, Irube teaches to perform rotation processing on the transmit picture signal, as well as the receiving picture, based on the orientation of the portable communication terminal apparatus (figures 24-25 and col. 22 line 43 through col.23 line 65).

Regarding claim 12, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 1.

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Regarding claim 13, Charlier teaches to generate an image for displaying by rotating the orientation of an image (col. 5 lines 54-57).

4. Claims 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irube et al. (US PAT. 6,377,818 hereinafter Irube) in view of Charlier (US PAT. 6,334,063 hereinafter Charlier) and Harries (US PAT. 5,438,436) as applied in claim 1 above, and further in view of Lands et al. (US PAT. 6,411,828 hereinafter Lands).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Irube, Charlier and Harris differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching the portable communication terminal apparatus comprising a first receiver means for regenerating a receive audio signal received from the communication means, a second receiver means for regenerating the receive audio signal received from the communication means to a signal different from that of the first receiver means and a receiver selector means for switching between the first receiver means and the second receiver means based on the orientation of the portable communication terminal apparatus. However, Lands teaches a wireless terminal reproducing audio signals received from a caller in handset mode or speaker phone mode based on an indication of the orientation of the wireless terminal in order to improve quality of sounds (col. 4 line 17 through col. 5 line 29), so that it recognizes Lands in having a first receiver for regenerating received audio signals in the handset mode, a second receiver for regenerating received audio signals in the speaker phone mode, which is different from the handset mode, and means for switching between the first receiver and the second receiver based on the orientation of the wireless terminal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the

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combination of Irube, Charlier and Harris in having the first receiver means for regenerating a receive audio signal received from the communication means, the second receiver means for regenerating the receive audio signal received from the communication means to the signal different from that of the first receiver means and the receiver selector means for switching between the first receiver means and the second receiver means based on the orientation of the portable communication terminal apparatus, as per teaching of Lands, because it improves quality of sounds.

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Irube, Charlier and Harris differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching the portable communication terminal apparatus comprising a first transmitter means for converting voice data into an electrical signal to generate a transmit audio signal, a second transmitter means for converting voice data into an electrical signal to generate a transmit audio signal, whose signal level differs from that of the first transmitter means and a transmitter selector means of switching between the first transmitter means and the second transmitter means based on the orientation of the portable communication terminal apparatus. However, Lands teaches a wireless terminal transmitting audio signals to a caller in handset mode or speaker phone mode based on an indication of the orientation of the wireless terminal in order to improve quality of sounds (col. 4 line 17 through col. 5 line 29), so that it recognizes Lands in having a first transmitter means for converting voice data into an electrical signal to generate a transmit audio signal, a second receiver for transmitter means for converting voice data into an electrical signal to generate a transmit audio signal, whose signal level differs from that of the first transmitter means and a transmitter selector means of switching between the first transmitter means and the second transmitter means based on the orientation of the portable

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communication terminal apparatus. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Irube, Charlier and Harris in having the first transmitter means for converting voice data into an electrical signal to generate a transmit audio signal, the second transmitter means for converting voice data into an electrical signal to generate a transmit audio signal, whose signal level differs from that of the first transmitter means and a transmitter selector means of switching between the first transmitter means and the second transmitter means based on the orientation of the portable communication terminal apparatus, as per teaching of Lands, because it improves quality of sounds.

Regarding claims 8-9, Irube discloses picked-up image receiver means for switching between different states based on the vertical direction of image pick-up means detected by image pick-up means detector means and a display receiver selector means for switching between different states based on the vertical direction or horizontal direction of the display means detected by display means detector means (col. 22 line 44 through col. 23 line 65).

Regarding claims 10-11, the limitations of the claims are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claims 8-9.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.



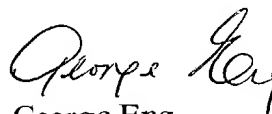
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*Conclusion*

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George Eng whose telephone number is 703-308-9555. The examiner can normally be reached on Tue-Fri 7:30 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A. Kuntz can be reached on 703-305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



George Eng  
Primary Examiner  
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